

B-52s Strike At Red Supply Route in Laos

Reds Shell Seven Positions of U.S.

SAIGON, March 1 (UPI).—U.S. B-52 bombers today raided a North Vietnamese supply route through which the North Vietnamese have been rushing war materiel into the South at a record pace in advance of an expected spring offensive, military sources said.

U.S. spokesmen said today that no B-52 missions had been flown over South Vietnam since late yesterday when they unloaded at least 360 tons of bombs over Superstition Mountain, 109 miles west-southwest of Saigon near the Cambodian border.

Sources said that the bombers again were diverted to strikes along the so-called Ho Chi Minh Trail.

Allied military spokesmen today reported a series of small unit clashes in South Vietnam in which at least 79 Communist soldiers reportedly were killed. American forces lost at least four men killed and 28 wounded in the actions and to Communist bombardments, Communists indicated.

A unit of the U.S. 199th Light Infantry Brigade lost one man killed and nine wounded today in fighting near the border of Binh Tuy and Long Khanh Provinces, the U.S. Command reported.

The U.S. Command said that Communist troops carried out 14 shelling attacks in the 24-hour period ending at 8 a. m. today. Seven were directed against U.S. positions, killing one American and wounding five others.

Communist ground forces also shot down a U.S. Army helicopter within a 24-hour period that ended yesterday killing a total of seven Americans and wounding six others, the U.S. Command reported.

Air Losses in Laos

SAIGON, March 1 (WP).—The U.S. Command issued an annual summary of U.S. military operations today in which it indirectly confirmed that the mounting air war in neighboring Laos cost about 300 planes and 100 missing airmen last year.

Conforming to standard policy, U.S. military officials in Saigon would not comment on the fighting in Laos or confirm that figures cited in the Military Assistance Command Vietnam summary touched on Laos.

The heaviest allied casualties in a single incident occurred late yesterday, spokesmen said, when a unit of Australian troops was ambushed in a mined area near their task force base camp at Nui Dat, 40 miles southeast of Saigon. The Australian unit suffered nine dead and 23 wounded, most of the casualties from mine explosions. There were no known Communist losses.

Wilfred Burchett Goes Home

Australia Readmits Reporter Who Took Red Side in 2 Wars

SYDNEY, March 1 (NYT).—Wilfred Burchett, a 58-year-old Australian journalist who reported the Korean and Vietnam wars from the Communist side, arrived in Brisbane from Noumea in a chartered aircraft yesterday, ending years of attempts to return to his homeland.

Mr. Burchett lost possession of his Australian passport in 1955 and, since then, Australia has refused to issue another.

He has traveled on a variety of travel documents, including a Cuban passport and a North Vietnamese laissez-passer. Airlines had refused to take him to Australia because, without an Australian passport, he needed an Australian visa to land there. This was never forthcoming.

Airline Refused
He arrived in Noumea, New Caledonia, on Feb. 18, hoping to board a French airline flight to Sydney. But the airline refused to carry him because of the risk that he would be refused entry and it would then have to fly him out of the country.

However, a Melbourne newspaper, the Sunday Observer, published by Gordon Barker, a Communist, and the Australia party, a small splinter group from the Liberal party, chartered a Navajo Piper aircraft to fly him to Brisbane. When the aircraft arrived yesterday afternoon, Mr. Burchett was greeted by hundreds of persons from rival factions, some booing and chanting, "Go home to Hanoi."

Mr. Burchett's latest attempt to re-enter Australia, the government has stated that it would not issue a passport or facilitate his travel in any way. But apart from insisting that he fill out immigration documents and comply with health regulations at Brisbane yesterday it was powerless to prevent him from staying once he had found a carrier.

The government's major objection to Mr. Burchett has been his charges that the United States carried out germ and chemical warfare in Vietnam. The government is within its rights refusing him a passport. It has sweeping powers to withhold, cancel or refuse to reissue passports to its citizens.

Mr. Burchett flew on from Brisbane to Melbourne for newspaper and television interviews in the next two weeks that he plans to spend in Australia.

Sihanouk's Choice of Evils Is Peking Over N. Vietnam

By Henry Kamm

PHNOM PENH, Cambodia, (NYT).—Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the chief of state and absolute ruler of Cambodia, has told visitors that if eventually his country had to become Communist, he would prefer that the Chinese do the job and not the Vietnamese.

The remark points up Cambodia's problem, its response and its special style in meeting it.

From a recent two-week stay in Cambodia, limited by the fact that Prince Sihanouk has barred foreign journalists and thus keeps those who visit as tourists from meeting government officials, the

following conclusions, based largely on conversations with diplomats and other resident foreigners, have emerged:

● Sihanouk is convinced that in the long run China will dominate Southeast Asia but that the principle threat to his kingdom—the abdicated throne, now vacant, 15 years ago—in the present and immediate future is his North Vietnamese neighbor.

● The prince believes, according to those with frequent access to him, that no matter what the negotiated outcome of the war in Vietnam, Saigon will not be able to prevent Hanoi's eventual rule over all of the country.

● The prince believes that Vietnamese intentions toward Cambodia are aggressive.

● He is thought to consider China, now in a non-imperialist phase, the strongest counterweight to the Vietnamese threat because he believes that the historic enmity between China and Vietnam causes Peking to share his concern over the emergence of a united Vietnam, which would threaten the United States.

But by the same token, the prince has no illusions about the permanence of China's present preoccupation with its internal problems. His hope for limiting the extent of China's eventual suzerainty over Southeast Asia, and particularly Cambodia, lies with the continuation of a U.S. military presence in Asia, not in Cambodia, after the end of hostilities in Vietnam.

To pose the survival and territorial integrity of a country of 7 million, situated in a region in turmoil, an attempt at appeasing the mutually antagonistic major powers and their regional allies, is a bold endeavor. In classical diplomacy and politics, the man responsible for the conduct of such a policy would be expected to work in silence and in the corridors, striving to give offense to no one.

That is not Sihanouk's way, and the members of the diplomatic corps of Phnom Penh—Western, neutralist and Communist—admire in varying degrees the prince's diplomatic conduct of high diplomacy.

"With his difficult objective in view, you would expect him to put up an enormous smokescreen and make his moves behind it in a zig-zag," a senior diplomat said. "Instead, his smokescreen is very small indeed and he moves straight and consistently toward his target."

The 47-year-old prince has consistently professed an absolute neutrality while proclaiming a fatalistic belief that Cambodia is doomed sooner or later to fall to the Communists. But a senior diplomat close to him said that there was a deep paradox in his fatalistic professions, which might be expected to give rise to a passive policy of accepting the inevitable.

Qualified observers believe that the prince's major deviation from his custom of saying exactly what he feels, they believe that Sihanouk, while a pessimist, is determined to use all his considerable energy for the sake of the survival of Cambodia's independence.

Socialists Win Austria Vote

(Continued from Page 1)

over since the Soviet-led invasion of neighboring Czechoslovakia in 1968, made a poor showing today and remained again without any representation in parliament.

At the Socialist headquarters, Mr. Kreisky told newsmen tonight he attributed his party's victory mainly to the mass appeal of its new platform. "For a modern Austria," which 1,400 experts had helped write.

In addition to proposals for improved education, health services and labor-management relations, the Socialist program contains a chapter on "environmental hygiene" calling for strict legislation against air, water and sound pollution.

Other Socialist spokesmen affirmed that their party had won the support of most of the Austrians who voted for the first time today, following the lowering of the voting age from 20 to 19 years.

Most Austrian commentators predicted tonight that the country would revert to the "grand coalition" between the dominant People's party and the Socialists that had governed from 1945 to 1966.

Cambodia Frees American Sailors

SAIGON, March 1 (UPI).—Five U.S. sailors who were seized by Cambodian authorities Feb. 8 when their patrol boat strayed across the border were released yesterday and placed on planes bound for Saigon, the U.S. Command announced.

Spokesmen said that the sailors were turned over to U.S. Embassy officials in Phnom Penh and then flown to Bangkok. Spokesmen gave no details on their release and said the men will not be permitted to talk to newsmen when they return to Saigon.



FREE—Foreign Minister Alberto Fuentes Mohr of Guatemala embraces his wife, Shirley, outside their home after he was released early yesterday by kidnappers.

Guatemala Minister Abducted; Freed in Trade for Guerrilla

GUATEMALA CITY, March 1 (Reuters).—Guatemalan Foreign Minister Alberto Fuentes Mohr, kidnapped on Friday night by a pro-Castro guerrilla group, was freed by his captors here early today after the government liberated a young student guerrilla chief.

The guerrilla leader, Vicente Giron Calvillo, was delivered to the residence of the Mexican ambassador here as demanded by the kidnappers.

Also demanded by the kidnappers, Mr. Giron Calvillo today was placed aboard a Mexican government plane for a flight to Mexico City, the Associated Press reported.

The dramatic series of events surrounding the 42-year-old foreign minister's capture and release almost completely overshadowed today's closely and bitterly contested presidential election and balloting for congress and municipal offices.

The election campaign has been marked by an extraordinary degree of violence, in which at least 17 persons have been assassinated for political motives; one of them a candidate of congress who was shot and killed as he posted up a poster.

Over the weekend, a bomb exploded 50 yards away from the National Palace in central Guatemala City.

If the present President, Julio Cesar Mendez Montenegro, completes his term in office in July, he will be only the second constitutionally elected Guatemalan president to finish out his term. The other was Juan Jose Arévalo, in office from 1945 to 1950.

PAR, the guerrilla group, has denounced the elections as a fraud and in a statement issued over the weekend urged the populace not to participate, asserting "whatever happens the people will continue to be exploited."

IFAR is the same group that took credit for the assassination of U.S. Ambassador John Gordon Mein in Guatemala City on Aug. 28, 1968, United Press International reported.

The kidnapping of Mr. Fuentes Mohr, an internationally known economist who holds a degree from the London School of Economics, recalled the abduction in Brazil last September of U.S. Ambassador C. Burke Elbrick. Lettist guerrillas later freed him in exchange for the release of 15 of their jailed comrades, who were flown to Mexico.

Mr. Fuentes Mohr said he had been well-treated in a small room containing a bed and guarded permanently by four men brandishing sub-machine guns.

Asked if he thought he might be killed, Mr. Fuentes Mohr replied: "It does cross my mind." Some of the arrangements to

hand over Mr. Fuentes Mohr were made by Mexican Ambassador Delfin Sanchez Juarres and a group of seven men who arrived at the Mexican Embassy residence late last night with handkerchiefs over their faces.

Shortly afterward the Mexican ambassador, accompanied by the ambassadors of Peru, Ecuador and Peru, left the residence to pick up the foreign minister, who was released in front of the newspaper La Nacion.

The kidnappers, using several cars, stopped Mr. Fuentes Mohr's car as it was driving near his home in a suburb. Brandishing revolvers and shotguns they forced the foreign minister out of his car into one of theirs but allowed his chauffeur to go free.

The guerrillas later announced that if Mr. Giron Calvillo was not freed within 24 hours, the foreign minister would be killed. Until near the deadline, the government maintained that it did not have the student in captivity, then reported that he had used a false name and forged papers. The reason for the arrest was not disclosed.

Pompidou, Jeered in Chicago, Will Make New York Visit

(Continued from Page 1)

is far above such demonstrations of impotency."

He had already told leaders of the Chicago Jewish community that Israel was "a religious and racial state" that would create antagonism and hostility among its Arab neighbors as long as it remained so. He denied that France was anti-Zionist.

"If Israel wants to live with its borders secure and in peace with its neighbors," he said, "it should become a normal state in the Middle East and not a religious outgrowth or racial bridgehead. It should have normal relations with its neighbors."

The Chicago demonstrations that angered Mr. Pompidou erupted despite an official welcome from Gov. Richard J. Ogilvie and Mayor Richard J. Daley who had earlier announced they would not greet him.

At least 10,000 demonstrators picketed the Palmer House where the Pompidous were guests of honor at a dinner given by the Alliance Française and the Council on Foreign Relations.

Elaborate security arrangements were in force here. Army helicopters hovered overhead as hundreds of plainclothes security men checked the credentials of every one entering the airport.

As Mr. Pompidou's limousine

A Republic Proclaimed By Rhodesia

British Ties Cut Without Ceremony

SALISBURY, March 2 (Monday) (Reuters).—Rhodesia became a republic today quietly and without ceremony casting aside once and for all its links with the British crown.

The new republic was born at midnight and Clifford Dupont, a former London attorney, became interim president after setting the formal seal on the move yesterday.

As officer administering the government he signed proclamations dissolving Parliament and declaring a general election.

The gazetting of these proclamations later today will automatically mobilize Rhodesia's new apartheid-style constitution, designed to guarantee indefinite white minority supremacy.

There was no noticeable excitement in the capital as the last few hours of Rhodesia's technical allegiance to the British crown ticked by.

The news media paid scant attention to the impending event and no organized celebrations were planned. A few Rhodesians stayed up to see history in the making but most people slept through the transition.

Republic Day will not be officially celebrated until October 19—the day set aside by Parliament as a public holiday to mark the occasion.

The first official comment on Rhodesia's new status will come from Prime Minister Ian Smith, who is to hold a press conference later in the day.

Rhodesians will elect their new government on April 10 and victory is almost certain to go to Mr. Smith and his Rhodesian Front party.

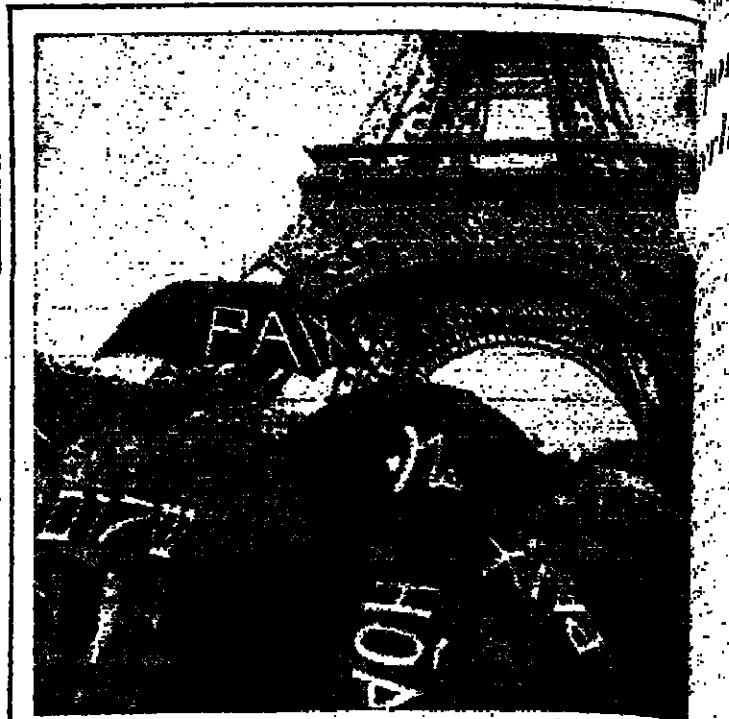
Whether or not new outside pressures will be brought to bear on the newly-born republic remains to be seen.

Washington has yet to make a decision about the American consulate general's presence here.

A United States withdrawal would visibly increase Rhodesia's international isolation, but of more immediate importance to the country is the continued success of sanctions-busting trade relations with other nations.

Gromyko Back in Moscow

MOSCOW, March 1 (Reuters).—Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko returned to Moscow yesterday from an official visit to East Germany, Tass reported. On his way home, he stopped off in Warsaw for talks with Polish leaders.



UMBRELLAS FOR PEACE—Some of the participants during yesterday's demonstration near the Eiffel Tower. Writing on all the umbrellas says "peace."

Symbol of Peace Hopes On a Clear Day in Paris, Up Go the Umbrellas

By Dick Roraback

PARIS, March 1.—It was a clear, cold Sunday afternoon, and they walked along the footpaths of the Champ de Mars in the shadow of the Eiffel Tower—singly, in pairs, occasionally in groups of four or five. Like every other Sunday afternoon.

They were conservatively dressed, the Sunday strollers, undistinguished for the most part, the Jean Duponts of France. They chatted about the cost of living and yesterday's rugby match and the railroad strikes, and from time to time they glanced at their watches.

At precisely 3:30, they raised their umbrellas. Some of the umbrellas had the words PAIX stuck on with adhesive tape. Several were more elaborately festooned. Most of them were the sort of plain, ordinary umbrellas that belong to plain ordinary people.

For another hour or so they kept walking through the Champ de Mars under their umbrellas, talking about the new-model Renaults, the Pompidou visit to America, the concierge's latest indiscretion, and then they took down their umbrellas and went home.

It was a peace demonstration. The umbrellas were a symbol of protection, and the occasion was—hopefully—the First Annual World Day of Peace Through Non-Violence.

Police Not Needed
Strolling along with the demonstrators, perhaps 250 strong, were pairs of policemen, smiling but looking out for trouble. There was no trouble.

Nobody shouted, nobody chided anybody, nobody waved a flag, nobody made a speech. Nobody did anything, really, except walk along the Champ de Mars holding up his own umbrella in his own personal commitment.

The demonstration—if a manifestation so low-keyed as to be virtually inaudible can be called a demonstration—was the idea of Georges Krassovsky, who has been known to do dramatic things sometimes but not very often.

The antithesis of the widespread revolutionary, Mr. Krassovsky is, almost predictably, of average height, weight and age. Married, with an average-sized family of four, he works as director of a vacation resort on the Côte d'Azur, and once fasted 41 days to bring the world's attention to the brutal harvesting of the baby seals of the Arctic.

"What kind of man organizes peace marches?" he was asked over coffee on the eve of the march. "A nut? A saint? A fanatic?"

"Sometimes," said Mr. Krassovsky, "and sometimes an ordinary man, an ordinary man who knows there are things to be done, but puts off doing them until one day he finds

that when he comes home to work he can't look his child in the eye.

"I am against war. I am against the pollution of our environment to the point that it is almost too late. I am against cruelty. I am against a life that is almost unbearable. Most people have the same way.

"I am not against the United States or Russia or China or France. I am mainly for a selfish sort of a way, a self-preservation, mostly short. I like life."

The astounding success of a baby-sat campaign against persistent suspicion that a man "one" ordinary man will, can do more than think he can.

"On the 30th day of my life," Mr. Krassovsky, reading a Canadian TV type asked, "so important, really, the day a baby sat."

"I think it is, and I told it so. The difference between club sitting down a baby and a bigger club sitting down a baby is only one of many."

"I got to thinking about war and politics and about the concern of ordinary man, like me, for preservation of nothing else."

"All we need, I thought, someone to give a signal, looked for me. I couldn't find him. So I decided to try myself to give a signal."

"I contacted friends and organized the peace demonstrations in several weeks. (Letters from outside Paris are not yet in and hope to be more next year. The signal last? Well, a little longer to hurt a cause, in my opinion."

Not a Hippie
"I did not want a hippie demonstration—I'm not much of a hippie myself. Outside that, there was only a provision. If you have a job, please don't quit your job."

"We don't drink the anti-alcoholics; we ask them to join. We have also asked people to come dressed as they would in a fête, so they will not be considered eccentric. We are an eccentric, unless it is to want to protect our children, to live in peace, to preserve one's environment."

"And what," he was asked, "will you have to do to accomplish it?"

"Maybe they will get an ordinary man to stand up and be counted. Maybe, in the long run, it will help change the political climate. What else?"

"You hear what I say? Not to be a hippie, the old ordinary man, decent man, sincerely believe that a war, in defense of liberty, sometimes the only means to peace?"

"I understand," said Krassovsky, "but tell me, I would like to ask that one year we might walk together."

Marines Identify 5 Men Accused Of 15 Murders

DA NANG (South Vietnam, March 1 (AP). The U.S. Marines disclosed yesterday the names of the five men charged with the murder of the 15 Vietnamese women and children at the village of Son Thang Feb. 19.

The five, all members of a combat patrol, are: Lance Cpl. Randall D. Herrod, 20, Pfc. Thomas R. Boyd, 19, Pfc. Michael S. Kritchman, 19, Pfc. Samuel G. Green, 18, and Pvt. Michael A. Schwartz, 21.

Of the five, only Pvt. Schwartz is married. All of the men have been decorated and three of them—Cpl. Herrod and Pfc. Boyd and Kritchman—hold the Purple Heart.

All five were members of Company B, 1st Battalion, 7th Marines, based at Landing Zone Ross, about 1 1/2 miles northeast of Son Thang. The village is 37 miles southwest of Da Nang.

Cpl. Herrod, who led the patrol, had been in Vietnam five months, Pfc. Boyd and Kritchman seven months and Pvt. Green six months.

WEATHER

AMSTERDAM	0	Overcast
ANKARA	4	Partly cloudy
ATHENS	12	Partly cloudy
BAGDAD	18	Partly cloudy
BELGRADE	12	Partly cloudy
BELMONT	12	Partly cloudy
BOMBAY	12	Partly cloudy
BUDAPEST	12	Partly cloudy
CAIRO	12	Partly cloudy
CHONGKING	12	Partly cloudy
COPENHAGEN	12	Partly cloudy
COSTA MESA	12	Partly cloudy
DUBLIN	12	Partly cloudy
EDINBURGH	12	Partly cloudy
FLORENCE	12	Partly cloudy
GENOVA	12	Partly cloudy
HONG KONG	12	Partly cloudy
ISTANBUL	12	Partly cloudy
JAKARTA	12	Partly cloudy
LAS PALMAS	12	Partly cloudy
LONDON	12	Partly cloudy
MADRID	12	Partly cloudy
MILAN	12	Partly cloudy
MONTREAL	12	Partly cloudy
MOSCOW	12	Partly cloudy
MURKIN	12	Partly cloudy
NAGASAKI	12	Partly cloudy
NICE	12	Partly cloudy
OSLO	12	Partly cloudy
PARIS	12	Partly cloudy
PRAGUE	12	Partly cloudy
ROME	12	Partly cloudy
SOFIA	12	Partly cloudy
STOCKHOLM	12	Partly cloudy
TEHRAN	12	Partly cloudy
TOKYO	12	Partly cloudy
VIENNA	12	Partly cloudy
WARSAW	12	Partly cloudy
WASHINGTON	12	Partly cloudy
YOKOHAMA	12	Partly cloudy

"L'histoire contemporaine revue et corrigée" sous le titre "NEW YORK ENTRE DE GAULLE ET PETAIN" nous demandons de préciser qu'il n'a jamais été dans ses intentions de jeter un discrédit quelconque sur le patrioteisme de M. de Gaulle. L'histoire contemporaine revue et corrigée" sous le titre "NEW YORK ENTRE DE GAULLE ET PETAIN" nous demandons de préciser qu'il n'a jamais été dans ses intentions de jeter un discrédit quelconque sur le patrioteisme de M. de Gaulle.

guy fritsch-estrangin

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ask Force Asks Change in Concept

Report to Nixon Advocates Overhauling of Foreign Aid

By Felix Belair Jr.

WASHINGTON, March 1 (NYT).—A complete overhaul of the foreign aid program, including a reorganization of the Agency for International Development and a separation of economic and military aid programs, are among proposals of a White House report to be presented to President Nixon this week.

The report, headed by Rudolph Peterson, president of the Bank of America, calls for greater emphasis on economic aid and on underdeveloped countries, and the channeling of more U.S. funds through international organizations such as the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank.

The report to the President, which was expected to receive a "finishing touch" over the weekend, called for dramatic changes in the administration of the aid program as well as the concepts on which U.S. aid programs have been based in the last decade.

The report rejects a suggestion made in a report in October, 1969, to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, which called for a "new approach" to aid.

The report, by Lester B. Pearson, the former Canadian prime minister, Mr. Pearson said each advanced industrial country should provide no less than the

equivalent of one percent of its gross national product to improve the quality of life in the poorer countries.

At the same time, the Peterson group makes some proposals for U.S. economic assistance that would cost significantly more than the \$1.5 billion appropriated by Congress for the current fiscal year.

The report fixes no precise money goals for economic development aid by the U.S. government, suggesting that the matter of spending ceilings be determined by the President and Congress. But the consensus of the panelists is that economic development assistance, whether in the form of loans or grants, should be higher than the amounts appropriated by Congress in the last two years.

The report's main theme is that previous concepts of economic development as a simple transfer of capital and technology from the rich nations to the poor must be abandoned. It argues that economic development of underdeveloped countries cannot be considered apart from changes in social and political conditions in those countries.

The panel said that the economic growth achieved in the less developed countries thus far had created social dislocations that in turn had disrupted economic growth. A preliminary draft of the panel said:

"Inflexible systems of government, cultural conservatism and the pressures of population are as inhibiting to national development as a lack of capital input. U.S. foreign aid policy must be redesigned to reflect a broadened understanding of the way in which development occurs."

The meaning of this passage, according to some of those who participated in preparing the report, was that it would be a waste to provide large amounts of foreign aid to a developing country unless the country possessed a national will to improve the quality of life for all its people.

Among the recommendations of the report, as it read before the final draft, were these:

• Long-range economic assistance programs should be undertaken without regard to annual budget restrictions. Authorizing legislation—fixing ceilings on expenditures—should cover four years at a time to coincide with presidential terms. Appropriations to carry out such authorizations should be for no less than two years at a time, to parallel the terms of members of the House of Representatives, where money bills originate.

• U.S. foreign aid policy in this decade should place greater emphasis on encouragement of "institutional development"—farm credit unions, education linked to the particular needs of the country, housing and other cooperative activities—and on broadening the base of individual participation in the development process.

• Local initiative, backed by American government and private assistance, should be stressed.

• U.S. military assistance programs must be "divorced" from economic assistance efforts. This principle should apply to "security-connected" programs administered by the Agency for International Development, such as the President's "contingency fund" and "supporting assistance," budgetary aid to countries near Communist nations that need assistance for their large defense forces.

• The numbers of American foreign aid personnel in developing countries should be reduced. • Private American investment capital should be used in economic development programs along with such capital from other donor countries.

Unguarded Vial of Lunar Dust Disappears at L.A. Benefit

LOS ANGELES, March 1 (AP).—An unguarded vial of lunar dust disappeared and was presumed stolen while on display at a \$100-a-plate benefit dinner, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration disclosed today.

Steve Lawrence, business manager of the Institute of Geophysics of the University of California at Los Angeles, said the 2.3 grams of dust disappeared by last night.

He said the Apollo-11 lunar dust,

on display at a department store, had no guard "as such."

The Federal Bureau of Investigation and police had no immediate word on possible leads. Police said two off-duty policemen had been on duty at the dinner to guard the display of jewelry worth \$25,000, but not the lunar dust.

The lunar sample had been assigned to George Weatherill, a professor of geophysics and geology at UCLA.

"I didn't even know they were going to exhibit my sample," Prof. Weatherill said.

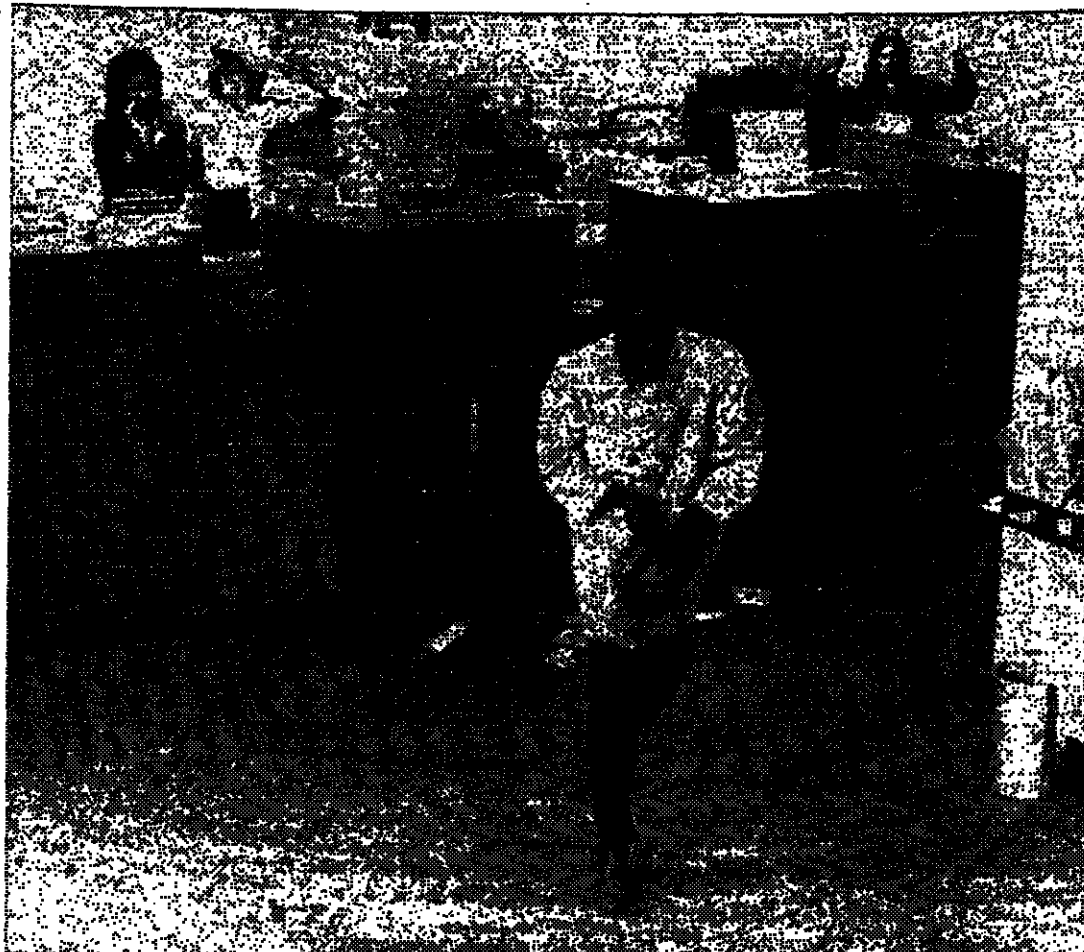
He said the sample arrived at the institute last November as a rock chip and was ground into powder for measurements to determine its age. He said the tests had been inconclusive but he estimated its age at about 3.7 billion years, the same as other lunar material tested elsewhere.

"Much of its value already had been extracted," Prof. Weatherill said, "but we were going to try to work on it some more. We could have consumed the entire sample in our work, which we probably would have done."

"It's quite unique, you know," he added. "It's possible we would have found something very important scientifically."

There is no way to place any monetary value on the lunar dust. Presumably, it would have little or no financial value to a thief since there would be no way for him to dispose of it legally.

The incident occurred at Bullocks Wilshire department store, where the lunar sample was displayed under a microscope in an upstairs dining room. The benefit was for the Saul Weinstein Foundation and the Don Doherty Eye Foundation.



SHODDY WORK—In his haste to leave the scene of \$10,000 holdup, this man, caught in action by an automatic camera, litters floor of a bank in Washington with bills.

Senate Backs HEW Fund Bill, Drops Anti-Busing Provisions

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, March 1 (WP).—The Senate passed a health and education money bill 68 to 0 last night after upholding the right of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare to combat school segregation in the South.

By roll call of 43-32 and 41-34, the Senate adopted amendments by Sen. Charles McC. Mathias, R., Md., to add the words "except as required by the Constitution" to two House-passed Southern provisions in the \$19.4 billion appropriations bill for HEW and the Department of Labor.

The effect of the Mathias amendments was to nullify the two Southern provisions, which forbade HEW attempts to bus or reassign pupils for the purpose of ending segregation.

Scott Move Approved

Shortly after, the Senate, by a roll-call vote of 48-32, adopted an amendment by Senate minority leader Hugh Scott, R., Pa., to kill a third Southern provision, which would have cut off federal funds to school districts that did not have "freedom of choice" plans.

Sen. Scott said the provision would have established "the universal right of freedom of choice" plans even where the plan adopted by a locality was clearly designed to thwart desegregation efforts.

Both the Mathias and Scott moves were supported by the Nixon administration, which had said the Southern provision would hamstring HEW in its efforts to end Southern school segregation.

The Southern provisions would not have interfered with court-ordered desegregation, however, only with administrative efforts by HEW.

Sen. John Stennis, D., Miss., said the effect of the Mathias language was to assure that HEW efforts to force busing and pupil assignment plans on school districts for the purpose of ending segregation would apply only in the South, not in the North.

The phrase "except as required by the Constitution," Sen. Stennis indicated, meant that HEW would confine its efforts to Southern areas where there was de jure (deliberate) segregation that the

Equal Spending for Schools Set as Criterion for U.S. Aid

By John Herbers

WASHINGTON, March 1 (NYT).—The Office of Education announced Friday that it would require every school district in the nation to demonstrate that it was putting equal resources into all of its schools before it would be eligible to receive supplementary federal funds for disadvantaged children.

James E. Allen Jr., the Commissioner of Education, said in announcing the action that a special investigation had confirmed widespread charges that many school districts put less resources into schools in poor areas than in more affluent areas and then use money distributed under Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to bring the schools in poor areas up to par.

This practice is a violation of the law's intent to provide compensatory education for poor children. But so far the Office of Education has not been able to cope with the abuses.

The action announced Friday, therefore, has broad implications. Some within Mr. Allen's department opposed the step on the ground that it would put the federal office in a controversial enforcement position.

According to this view, the office will ultimately be called on to discipline local school officials for any practice of discrimination against minorities and other poor persons. Mr. Allen said at a news conference that a cutoff of funds could result but that he hoped it would never come to that.

Title I is the largest program of federal aid to education. Current appropriations are running to more than \$1 billion a year.

Last year, 16,000 school districts received funds for helping educationally disadvantaged children. Currently, about 60 percent of the money is going for reading programs.

Last November, after civil rights organizations charged that much of the money was being misused by state and local officials, Mr. Allen appointed a 17-man study group headed by Timothy E. Wirth, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Intra-Department Educational Af-

airs, to investigate and recommend any changes that might be needed.

Mr. Allen and Mr. Wirth, appearing together at the news conference, said that the investigation had quickly proved that there were abuses chiefly in the area of "comparability" between schools within a district.

"We have found that the lack of comparability in services and expenditures has been a key factor in the ineffectiveness of some Title I programs," Mr. Allen said. "Unless an equal base exists, a compensatory education program merely provides regular school services rather than making extra help available to the children who need it."

Apollo-12 Crew Gets Enthusiastic Bucharest Cheers

BUCHARST, March 1 (AP).

Capt. Charles Conrad Jr., Capt. Richard F. Gordon and Alan Bean, the American astronauts who were the second to land on the moon in "Apollo-12," were cheered, yesterday on their arrival in Romania. The astronauts are making a good-will tour of Europe.

The program of their two-day stay in the Romanian capital does not schedule any meeting with leaders of the independent-minded Romanian Communist party or government.

The astronauts, who leave for Vienna tomorrow, were acclaimed by sizable crowds at the airport and along the route into town. The airport was decked in Romanian and American flags.

Warned Against 'Seditious Speech'

Chicago Seven Freed on \$155,000 Bail

CHICAGO, March 1 (UPI).—The Chicago Seven were released from jail on bond by order of a federal appeals court yesterday with a stern warning against "seditious speech."

The seven radical activists—all convicted of contempt in their tumultuous riot conspiracy trial and five found guilty of coming to Chicago to incite a riot during the 1968 Democratic National Convention—walked from the federal building after signing bonds.

They immediately vowed to continue "doing the same thing" they have been doing and saying "the things we feel."

The Seventh Circuit Court of

Appeals, in a unanimous opinion by a five-judge panel, rejected the contention of the government and Judge Julius J. Hoffman, who sentenced the seven, that they were "dangerous men."

But the court had U.S. Commissioner James T. Balog warn them, as he turned them loose pending outcome of their appeals, that the government "has the right to protect itself against seditious speech directed against the government."

David T. Dellinger, oldest of the convicted men, said he planned to return to work "doing the same thing." Jerry C. Rubin, a Yippie leader,

ripped off and stomped on his jail identification bracelet and told a news conference: "We're going to act just like we've always acted and we're going to say the things we feel."

The total bail was \$155,000—\$25,000 for each of the five convicted on the incitement charge and \$15,000 each for the other two. Bail was also set at \$15,000 for the two defense lawyers, William M. Kunstler and Leonard I. Weinglass, also convicted of contempt. Their sentences had been stayed until May 4 to permit them to carry out appeals.

Nixon Ousts Director of Mines Bureau

By Ben A. Franklin

WASHINGTON, March 1 (NYT).—The Nixon administration, reacting to criticism of John F. O'Leary's aggressive conduct from the mining industry, ousted him yesterday as director of the U.S. Bureau of Mines, a safety agency recently given greater enforcement powers.

One reliable report suggested that the appointment of a new director would be delayed for several months pending what was described as "a complete reorganization" of the bureau, which is part of the Interior Department.

Two men most frequently mentioned for the \$36,000 a year job by congressional sources were Prof. J. Richard Lucas of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute at Blacksburg and Prof. Ted Haley of the University of Kentucky at Lexington.

Mr. O'Leary, 45, had been widely regarded as the champion of mine safety reformers and the nemesis of segments of the mining industry—particularly in soft coal—who have resisted nearly every attempt to strengthen federal mine safety standards. The rate of death and injury in the coal mines for years has been the highest of any major industry.

Mr. O'Leary said yesterday his role as a crusader had "been very much overplayed."

Fast Reaction

In November, 1968, barely a month after taking the job, Mr. O'Leary reacted to a coal mine explosion at Farmington, W. Va., which took the lives of 78 men, with open condemnation of both the coal industry's "dismal" safety record and what he called the Bureau of Mines' long history of passivity toward and collaboration with the mine operators.

However, he initially suggested caution and gradualism in imposing sweeping new safety standards, and this policy incurred the displeasure of the most militant reformers.

For a time, several influential and progressive coal mine executives supported him. This support waned markedly, however, as he later began vigorously enforcing strict new federal safety regulations.

"Buddy" Rich Arrested

BUFFALO, N.Y., March 1 (AP).—Jazz orchestra leader and drummer Bernard "Buddy" Rich was under arrest yesterday on a felony charge of possession of dangerous drugs, police said. The charge stated Mr. Rich had nearly an ounce of marijuana and a large assortment of stimulant and depressant drugs.

Muskie Heads Party Panel To 'Balance' Nixon Coverage

By Robert C. Maynard

WASHINGTON, March 1 (WP).—Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, D., Maine, has been named chairman of a committee of Democratic senators that will try to regain what they consider to be an "imbalance" of newspaper and television coverage in favor of the Nixon administration.

The Maine Democrat said in an interview that he was particularly concerned about the fact that since the attacks on the press by Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew, the television networks have curtailed the practice of analyzing President Nixon's speeches immediately after they are aired.

Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D., Wash., and Sen. William Proxmire, D., Wis., will also serve on the committee.

Sen. Muskie said that the committee, appointed by the Democratic Policy Committee of the Senate, "will try to divorce our activities from purely partisan interests."

"We have no program yet," Sen. Muskie said in the course of a wide-ranging interview that lasted four hours. "We may achieve no more than a reinvigoration of the networks' responsibility to provide analysis of the President's speeches."

Sen. Muskie said that his concern has been heightened by what he fears might be the beginning

of a period in which dissent in the nation is discouraged because of the utterances of the Vice-President.

The Nixon administration, Sen. Muskie said, has "created a silent epidemic of distrust" among the American people.

"What we need," the 1968 Democratic candidate for the vice-presidency and a likely 1972 presidential contender said, "is not the unity of silence, but the unity of shared beliefs, shared objectives and shared values."

He looked backward at the performance of the Nixon administration, particularly that of Vice-President Agnew, and found little to praise.

Speaking of the Vice-President, Sen. Muskie said:

• "His is an old and crude technique of painting all of his critics with the same broad and dirty brush."

• "He never loses an opportunity to use what the public will regard as a horrible example in order to discredit good programs that he disagrees with."

• "His purpose seems to be to strengthen barriers rather than tear them down, to confuse instead of enlighten. The whole effort is divisive."

Russia Orbits Cosmos

RUSSIA, March 1 (UPI).—The Soviet Union has launched another unmanned satellite in its Cosmos series, Tass said yesterday. Cosmos-324 is circling the earth once every 82 minutes. Its apogee is 305.6 miles and its perigee 178.4 miles.

Gunman, Officer Killed in Wild Manhattan Battle

NEW YORK, March 1 (NYT).

A transit policeman's attempt to give a derelict a summons for smoking in a subway touched off a wild shooting spree near the crowded Times Square area yesterday in which the transit policeman and the derelict were killed, two persons were wounded and hundreds of bystanders were forced to rush to cover.

Nearly 40 shots echoed from skyscraper facades during the running gun battle along Seventh Avenue near 50th St. It began with a chase in the subway station and spilled into the street outside the Taft Hotel.

Crowds of shoppers and sightseers hit the sidewalks and surged for the cover of doorways and parked cars as policemen fled, a taxicab that the fleeing derelict, who had killed the transit policeman with his own gun, had commandeered.

The gunman, later identified from fingerprints as John H. Gragoan, a 45-year-old drifter with a record of four arrests, was killed in the cab's rear seat by six bullets in the police fusillade.

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LAOS

New Round in a Pocket War

By Henry Kamm

VIENTIANE, Laos (NYT).—Last September, the government forces in this divided country scored an unexpected and spectacular military success. They drove the North Vietnamese invaders and their local client, the Pathet Lao, from the Plain des Jarres, a strategic region in the mountainous North that had been held by the Communists since 1967.

The mood in Vientiane then was one of elation, the more so because the surprise victory followed a Communist dry-season offensive that had moved the communists further westward than they had been in previous campaigns. The war in Laos followed a pattern of North Vietnamese advances during the dry season, to be abandoned when the summer rains make supply and support of the troops impossible.

But even in their elation, Lao officials and the American, whose aerial bombing, logistic support and tactical counsel are the sine qua non of resistance to the invasion,

said that no doubt the territorial gains of the summer would be erased when the Communists returned to the offensive early in 1970.

This is what happened in the last two weeks. The government forces, following American counsel not to put up a great struggle, withdrew from the plain as the Communist offensive got rolling. They withdrew with minimal losses and in reasonable order. Thus, the situation in Laos last week was back to where it was last summer, with the Communists in command of the plain that controls the country's major roadways.

Favorable Weather

The Communist forces were said to be consolidating their gains. They have retaken positions they held last June, and they have two or three more months of favorable weather for whatever military action they may decide to take.

But they have also to contend with the fact that in their hasty retreat from the Plain

des Jarres last September they left behind great stocks of supplies spread in caches throughout the plain that sustained their operations. These supplies were lost, and the plain has to be restocked under heavy American bombardment of their main route of supply.

Reports, not denied by the United States, have circulated of the use of the big B-52 bombers on two occasions. The American bomber, which has been used to pound the Ho Chi Minh trail in eastern Laos bordering South Vietnam, had not previously been committed in northern Laos.

The situation, in the view of Lao and American military sources as well as involved experts, is difficult, as it is every year at this time, but not critical. And yet, the United States and other countries of the West show signs of alarm, and speak of the likelihood of American escalation and the possibility of the commitment of American ground troops.

Conflicting Briefings

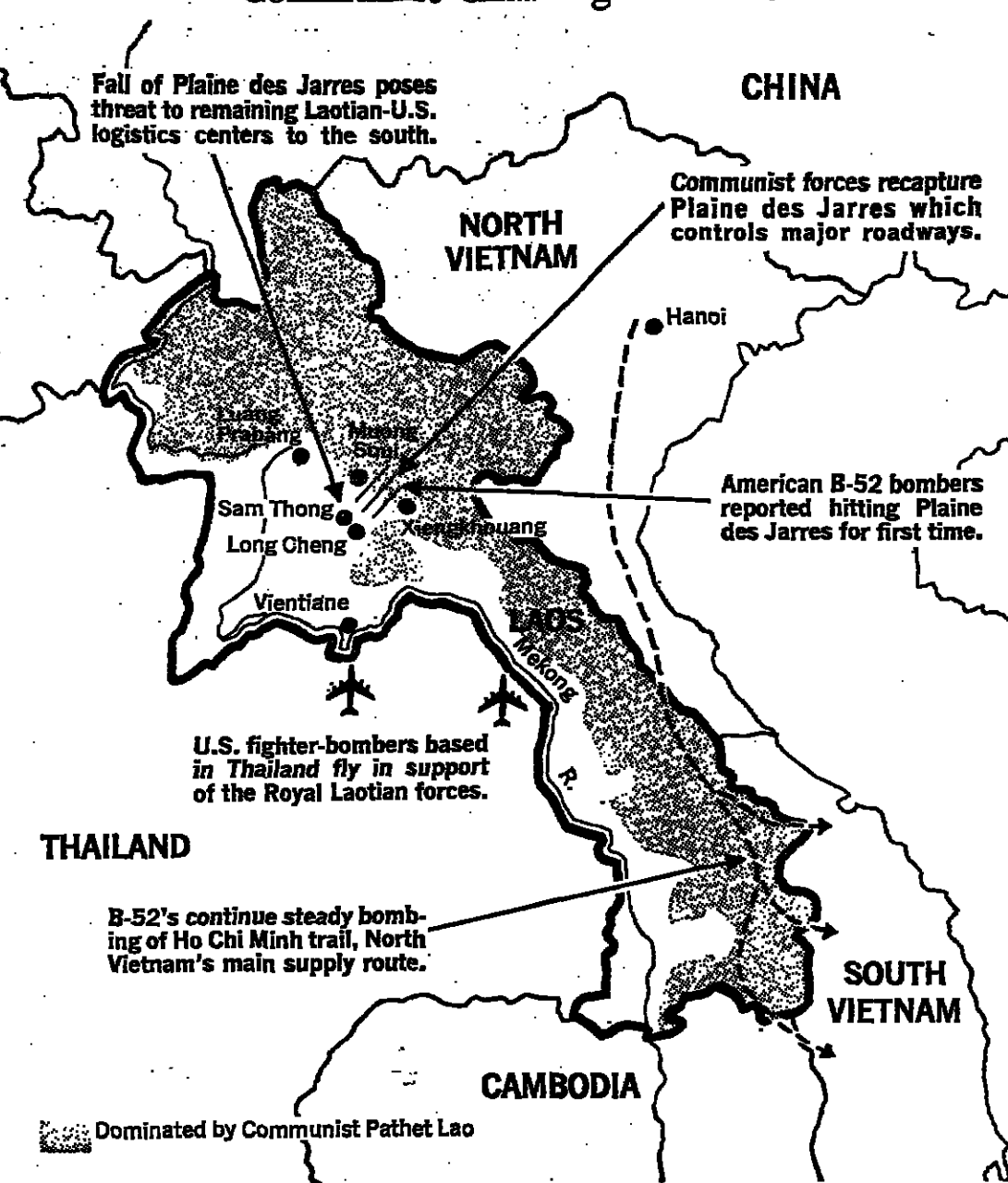
Reporters from all over the world flock here to discuss around the swimming pool of the Hotel Kasai the sometimes conflicting briefings of Lao and American officials. Meanwhile, the Lao Chief of Staff went to a royal wedding in Nepal this weekend and the people of Vientiane yawn and complain that the hot season seems to be early this year.

Viewed from Vientiane, the excitement seems overblown and the result of a long and angry debate focused on a false issue. No serious observer here believes that the North Vietnamese will go far enough to raise the issue of a commitment of American ground forces—or that America could do in Laos what she is being pressed to undo in Vietnam.

The United States is countering the North Vietnamese invasion of Laos, a violation of the Geneva Accords of 1962, with heavy bombing and a dominant position in equipping and counseling the government forces, regular and clandestine—equally in violation of the 1962 agreement. The United States feels that since North Vietnam does not admit its invasion, it would give Hanoi a negotiating advantage in conceding the American position.

The controversy engendered in the American Congress and press by this policy of secrecy is regarded by independent ob-

Communist Challenge in Laos



servers here as stemming from two causes: concern over so obvious a departure from the American tradition of informing the public on what the government is doing, and fear that the secrecy cloaks developments which may be drawing the United States into another Vietnam. This fear, however, in the opinion of knowledgeable sources here, is based on an exaggerated view of North Vietnam's objectives in Laos.

Twofold Aims

The North Vietnamese, as these analysts see the situation, have shown no indication that their aim in Laos, as distinct from South Vietnam, is to take over a country. Their aim is thought to be twofold:

In southern Laos, Hanoi's objective is to control the region

of the Ho Chi Minh trail, the vital lifeline from North Vietnam to its forces and the Viet Cong in South Vietnam. The government of Premier Souvanna Phouma recognizes this goal and has said it will not interfere with this aspect of the war in Vietnam.

In northern Laos, Hanoi seeks to maintain sufficient pressure in support of the Pathet Lao to prevent the power vacuum of this feeble and uncohesive country from being filled by an anti-Communist government. In conversation with friendly diplomats, North Vietnamese officials have emphasized that they will never accept a Lao government they cannot trust.

Takeover Doubted

How far Hanoi's aims will eventually reach, no one pro-

fesses to know. But serious observers are convinced that while North Vietnam remains at war with America and the South, it will not challenge the world with open takeover of a neighbor that offers it no advantages and is difficult to occupy. The belief here is that the North Vietnamese offensive will end with limited gains and will lead to no significant escalation by either side.

The pity of the argument centering on the chance of escalation, in the eyes of observers whose principal concern is the people of Laos, is that it belies the tragic fact that the present level of hostilities is enough to have killed, maimed or made into constantly shuffling homeless as much as a third of a population estimated at three million.

Laos: Test Looms For Nixon Doctrine

By Richard Halloran

WASHINGTON (NYT).—A flash of anxiety over the possibility of a crisis in Laos last week as the administration feared an early test of the new Nixon Doctrine.

Members of Congress expressed concern that the United States would be engaged in a wider war in Southeast Asia. And intelligence analysts were puzzled by North Vietnamese intentions.

The apprehension spread almost in direct proportion to the speed with which the North Vietnamese swept across the Plain des Jarres in central Laos. But there were varying degrees of tension here.

A skeptic, who admitted he was more nervous than a few weeks ago, nonetheless argued: "Laos has been going down the drain for eight or nine years. This is nothing different."

Others took a wait-and-see attitude, hoping that the North Vietnamese do not really want an escalation in Laos.

Still others were alarmed. They pointed to the buildup of North Vietnamese forces, which are larger than ever before, the more belligerent tone of Hanoi's propaganda, and the extensive use of U.S. air power. Said an official who called himself an informed bystander: "I'm sick about the whole thing."

Senators Critical

Several senators, led by Charles McC. Mathias Jr., R-Md., were outspokenly critical last week of the administration's policy in Laos. Sen. Mathias charged that the administration is turning Laos into "an arena for the repetition of the mistakes of our Vietnam involvement."

Sen. Mike Mansfield, the Democratic majority leader from Montana, asserted that if the Lao conflict intensified, "all the plans for Vietnamization and all else will go down."

"We cannot let Laos fall to the Communists even if we have to fight," Dwight D. Eisenhower, Dec. 31, 1960.

the drain, and we will find ourselves in most difficult and dangerous situations."

Over the years, the North Vietnamese have evolved three objectives in Laos. The first and most pressing has been to protect the Ho Chi Minh Trail in eastern Laos, down which men and supplies move to the war in South Vietnam.

Some officials here contended that the North Vietnamese offensive was limited to forcing the clandestine, U.S.-backed army of Maj. Gen. Vang Pao in the Plain des Jarres region back to where it started before last summer's thrust across the plain toward the Ho Chi Minh Trail.

The second and longer-range objective has been to overthrow the government of Premier Souvanna Phouma and to put into power a regime subject to Hanoi's will. Other officials here are increasingly inclined to believe that the North Vietnamese now intend to destroy the clandestine army, which has been reportedly trained and financed by the Central Intelligence Agency. The loss of the clandestine army would put the North Vietnamese in a position to overrun all Laos.

The third and ultimate North Vietnamese objective, in the view of many officials here, has been to establish in Laos a base for infiltration and subversion into Thailand.

By the end of the week, sources with access to intel-

ligence estimates said they did not know whether the North Vietnamese would be satisfied to stop where they are now, or strike on. But most analysts agree that the next few weeks—or even days—will produce a better indication of North Vietnamese intentions.

In the offing is the question of whether the administration will adhere to the Nixon Doctrine of not allowing the United States to become entangled in a wider land war in Asia, or to act to prevent the fall of Laos on the ground that it is vital to the security of American interest in South Vietnam and Thailand.

"That's the nub of it," said one official. "That's what this is all about when you cut through everything that's been going on."

Confronted with this uncertain outlook, administration officials are reported to be considering three alternatives, none of which offers much room for maneuver.

One official speculated: "I think Hanoi has read the Nixon Doctrine very, very carefully. They're counting on it to limit the President's options."

The most likely alternative for the moment would be to provide more military support,

"Laos is far away from America, but the world is small... The security of all Southeast Asia will be endangered if Laos loses its neutral independence."

John F. Kennedy, March 23, 1961

including aerial bombing, to the Lao government forces. New diplomatic efforts, particularly through North Vietnam's allies in the Soviet Union, would try to persuade the North Vietnamese to go no further.

But no one here held out much hopes that this would accomplish anything. An official was asked whether the B-52 bombing raids might serve as a warning to Hanoi. "Oh, for Pete's sake," he sputtered, "we've sent them all kinds of signals through all sorts of channels and nothing has worked."

Another option is to withdraw from Laos completely. That would not entail breaking any treaty obligations, a point made privately by officials here.

Moreover, the administration has not admitted publicly that the United States is involved in Laos other than to provide advisers, supplies and equipment. Politically, a withdrawal would appeal to those in Congress who have been critical of the extensive secret operations of the United States in Laos.

On the other hand, pulling out would have a marked impact on the war in Vietnam. Both the United States and North Vietnam, analysts here said, have considered the conflicts in South Vietnam and Laos to be one war. Some observers speculate that the North Vietnamese attacked in Laos because they could not mount a Tet offensive in South Vietnam. They said Hanoi might be trying to stimulate an antiwar opinion in the United States to obtain concessions at the Paris peace talks.

The third alternative was to intervene with ground forces, a last resort that officials said was unlikely but not impossible. Melvin R. Laird, the Secretary of Defense, assured members of Congress last week that Pres-

"The problem of Laos is the refusal of the Communist forces to honor the Geneva Accords into which they entered in 1962."

Lyndon B. Johnson, Jan. 18, 1965

ident Nixon would not send combat troops to Laos without the consent of Congress.

A congressional amendment to a current appropriations bill forbids the dispatch of ground forces to Thailand or Laos. That, plus the almost certain public opposition, severely restricts the President's hand.

Further, widening the war from Vietnam into a Southeast Asian war would jeopardize U.S. efforts to negotiate a limitation on strategic arms with the Soviet Union and to improve communications with Communist China.

Profile of Laos

Population: 2,825,000, mostly Lao and Thai-speaking mountain tribes, 95 percent rural.

Area and geography: 91,429 sq. mi., about the size of Oregon. Northern Laos mainly jungle-covered mountains; Southern Laos, arid limestone terraces.

Capitals: Vientiane (administrative), Luang Prabang (royal).

Government: Constitutional parliamentary monarchy headed by King Savang Vathana. Prince Souvanna Phouma has been premier since 1962.

After 56 years as a French protectorate and a brief Japanese occupation in WW II, Laos became an independent state within the French union in 1949. But it soon became part of the Indochina battleground. The Pathet Lao, a Communist nationalist movement, rebelled against the government in the early 1950s. Peace was restored under terms of the 1954 Geneva Conference ending the Indochina war, and Laos was established as an independent state under a neutralist-Pathet Lao coalition.

Peace was short-lived. In 1960 the coalition broke down, and more fighting erupted. The 1962 Geneva Agreement imposed a truce and supposedly guaranteed Laos's neutrality. But again, the accord broke down and fighting has continued off and on ever since. The civil war has divided the country politically between the Communist-supported Pathet Lao and the Western-supported neutralist-rightist coalition. The Communists control the eastern half, including the Ho Chi Minh supply route; the government the western half, with most of the rice land and small cities.

Without aid from the United States, Laos could not exist as a contemporary nation. The United States provides \$50 million annually and equips and advises the Royal armed forces. The North Vietnamese supply and lead the Pathet Lao.

Fitting Some of the Pieces in the Chinese Puzzle

(Continued from Page 1)

large staff, feeling that reliance on secretaries would lead to bureaucracy and is "a manifestation of degeneration in revolutionary will."

It is also clear that Chairman Mao had difficulty obtaining information. "During the last decade," he wrote at the time of the failure of the Great Leap Forward, a crash program for economic development in 1958-60, "there was not a single comrade who suggested or dared to oppose defects in our plans."

Instead Chairman Mao got information by being an avid reader. The documents are filed with his comments after reading reports on such varied subjects as the establishment of a work-study program in a provincial university or ways to improve local newspapers.

During the Cultural Revolution, after reading a report on obstruction of the students movement, Chairman Mao wrote angrily to Defense Minister Lin Biao, the party's deputy chairman, and Premier Zhou En-lai: "I have gone through this case. Things cannot go on this way. Let the Central Committee issue an instruction against this. Next, write an editorial."

Red Guard Papers

The documents had been made available to the Red Guards when the Maoist leadership decided, as part of its general effort to revitalize the party during the Cultural Revolution, to relax controls over the circulation of classified documents.

Several of the pamphlets, whose title pages bear the warning "Internal party document," have been published in recent months by the U.S. government. They deal with the period from the late 1950s to the start of the Cultural Revolution in 1966.

Two more pamphlets, which cover the period from 1965 to 1967, have been made available by the State Department to The New York Times. In one of these new documents Chairman Mao asserted in 1965 that after 15 years in power there were still many people that his regime did not control.

"Right now one-third of the nation's power is controlled by the enemy or enemy sym-

pathizers," he said to his chief ideological adviser, Chen Po-ta. "After 15 years, we now control the other two-thirds."

Because of the nature of the Mao papers and their slightly mysterious origin, at first some doubts were raised about their authenticity. But after examination, both academic and government specialists now feel certain that the documents are genuine.

One government analyst who has spent years studying Chairman Mao said: "Whenever you get documents of this length, with exact date and place given, it is pretty hard to forge them. We would catch most fabrications."

Dominates Parleys

Chairman Mao's greatest power, Prof. Oksenberg believes, derived from his ability to dominate party conferences. He prevented the formation of an opposition bloc by continually changing the size and composition of the members who attended. Prof. Oksenberg said.

One of the most important

documents is Mr. Mao's previously unpublished speech at the 1959 conference called at Lushan, a mountain resort in central China, to discuss the failure of the Great Leap in agriculture and industry. The speech discloses the chairman's forceful personality and his use of guerrilla tactics to overcome his powerful critics.

After keeping silent for two weeks to let the opposition show itself, Chairman Mao finally counterattacked. "You have spoken so much," he said bitterly, "permit me to talk some now, won't you?"

His language is often blunt and earthy, filled with vivid metaphors. Referring to a third century Chinese change Mao said: "I am like Chang Fei, who although crude, was careful at times."

"Comrades, you should analyze your own responsibility and your stomachs will feel much more comfortable if you move your bowels and break wind."

At the same time, Chairman Mao's speeches often seem vague and rambling, jumping from subject to subject. Prof. Oksenberg thinks the chairman

may be intentionally vague, never committing himself so that he can always blame his subordinates if a policy proves a failure.

Another valuable feature of the documents, a government specialist points out, is that "you can almost see here the Cultural Revolution taking shape in Mao's mind, growing out of his vision of the ideal society and China's failure to achieve it."

He notes two key themes in Chairman Mao's thoughts that culminated in the Cultural Revolution: his strong egalitarian bent, with his belief in the necessity of keeping close to the masses; and a feeling that conflict is inherently beneficial.

Elitism Feared

"I have spent much time in the rural areas with the peasants and was deeply moved by the many things they knew," Chairman Mao said in a 1966 speech. "Their knowledge was rich. I was no match for them."

But the documents also show

that Mr. Mao became increasingly worried during the 1960s that the party was becoming elitist and bureaucratic and was no longer keeping itself pure by contact with the masses.

"At present some comrades fear mass discussion very much," he warned in 1962. "They fear that the masses may put forward views different from the leaders. This attitude is extremely bad. Comrades, we are revolutionaries."

In a directive on public health work just before the Cultural Revolution began, Chairman Mao displayed hostility to intellectuals who he felt were divorced from the masses and consequently useless to society. Asserting that the Ministry of Public Health had not done enough for the peasants, he suggested that it be renamed the "Lords' Ministry."

"The more books a person reads," he observed, "the more stupid he becomes."

In Prof. Oksenberg's interpretation, the documents show that the Cultural Revolution was not a power struggle, but rather a

test designed and initiated by Chairman Mao to find men in the party who were true revolutionaries and therefore worthy of succeeding him.

'Final Test'

"The final test of whether or not socialism will make it," Chairman Mao said to the Central Committee in 1966, "will be decided by your putting politics in command and your going among the masses where together with them you will carry out the great Cultural Revolution."

At another meeting in 1966 he said: "I will feel sorry if you do not pass the test. I share your anxieties."

The specialists have also been fascinated by Chairman Mao's change in attitude toward the violence and disorder of the Cultural Revolution. At first he clearly held to the view that conflict is valuable, exposing the enemy and resolving underlying problems.

In a speech discussing the Cultural Revolution in August, 1966, Chairman Mao stated: "I firmly believe that a few months of disturbances will be mostly for the good."

But as the extent of trouble caused by the Red Guards began to become apparent, Chairman Mao moderated his view. "I did not expect that one [wall] poster and the Red Guards would cause so much trouble," he admitted in October, 1966.

Russians Find Some Bad Acting, File Film Protest in Copenhagen

COPENHAGEN, March 1 (UPI).—The Soviet Union has lodged a complaint through the Copenhagen Embassy against the Danish police about the Alfred Hitchcock spy film "Topaz," a Foreign Ministry official said today.

The Russians are angry because two Danish policemen played Communist agents during shootings of the film in Copenhagen last summer. "They did it in such a clumsy way we could have done it better ourselves," Russian Charge d'Affaires R. Bondar said.

Asked whether he saw the film, Mr. Bondar answered, "Yes, and I didn't even find it thrilling."

A letter of complaint has been handed in at the Foreign Ministry, the official said. "It will be forwarded to the police department concerned—the traffic police—through the Justice Ministry," he said.

The Russians apparently resented the clumsiness of the film agents when a high ranking Communist agent defects to the Americans inside a crowded department store.

"In my opinion the film made just as much fun with the Americans," said Joern Sindahl, one of the policemen.

Police Director Peter M. Christensen refused to comment on the case.

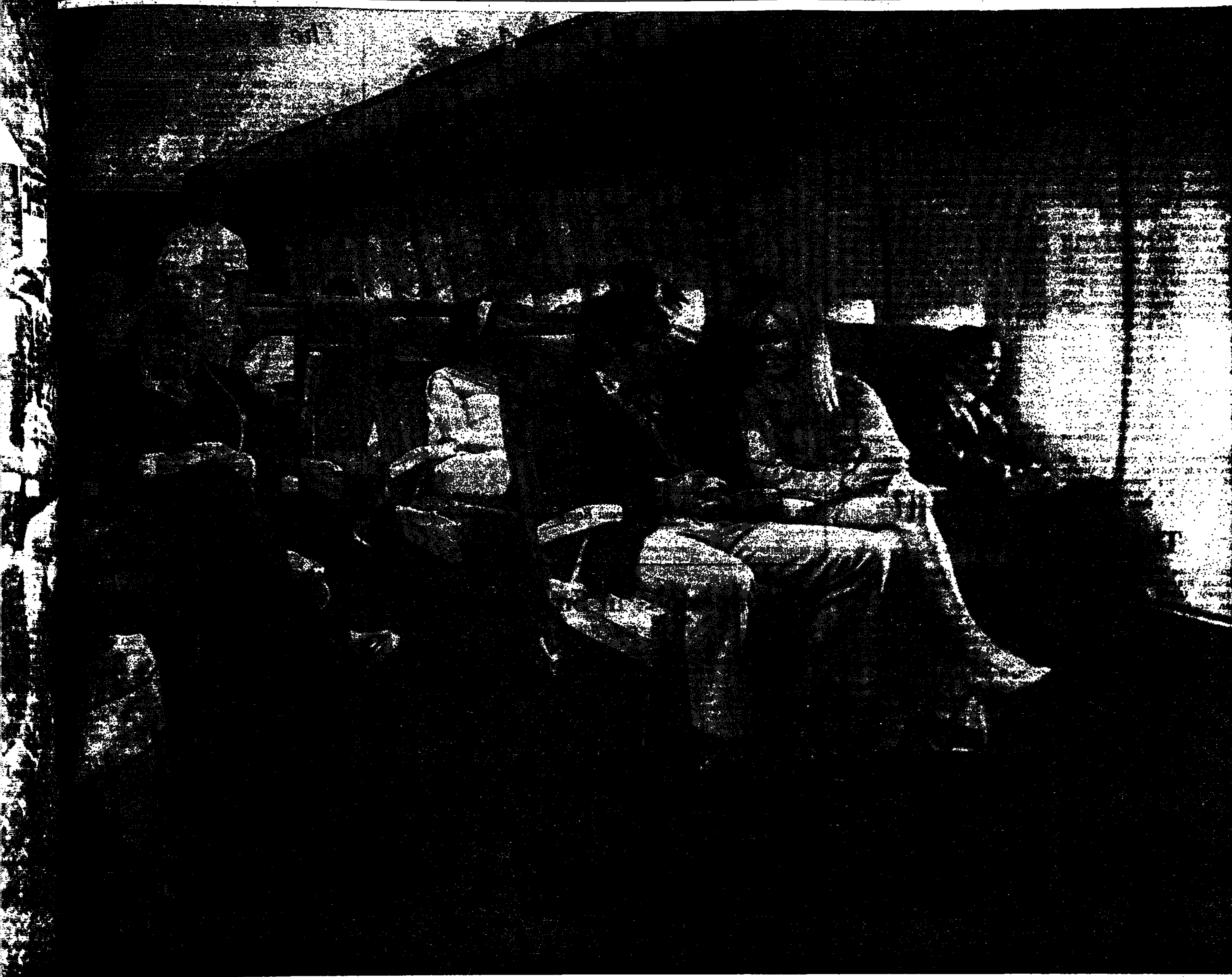


Red Guards armed with the Thoughts of Mao at a 1966 rally in Peking.



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BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

The United States touring team finished on a strong note in Auckland, New Zealand last week by defeating a powerful local team.

heart four, taken by East with the king.

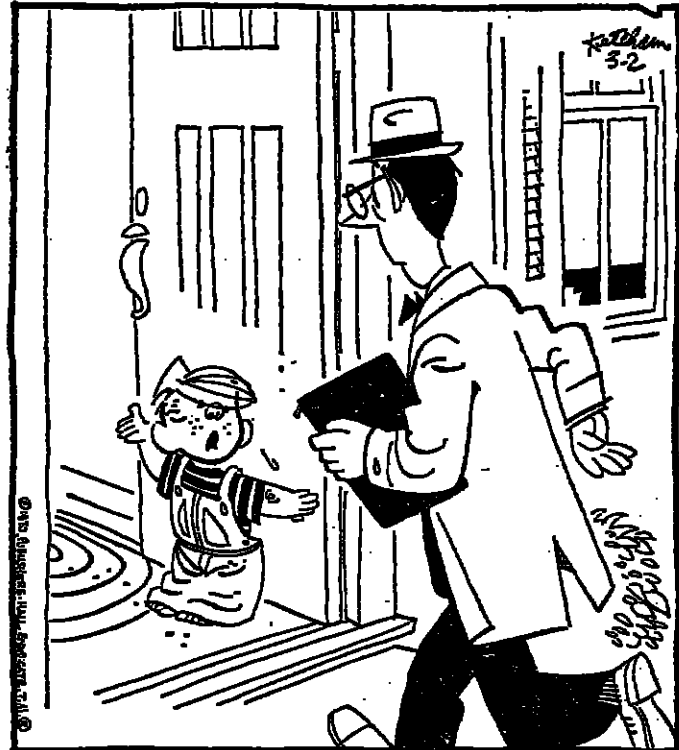
The first 20 deals of a scheduled 60 deals were closely contested, but the visitors scored heavily in the next 20 deals and established a lead of 56 international match points.

South was able to ruff and continue diamonds, subsequently ruffing diamonds twice in the dummy. Making three spades doubled was worth 530, or 12 international match points.

At one table West, a U.S. player, selected a trump lead. This immediate attack on dummy's trumps gave South no chance to make nine tricks.

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding: West North East South Pass 1 4 3 4 Dbl. Pass Pass West led the heart four.

DENNIS THE MENACE



MOM'S IN THE BEDROOM CRYING. BUT THE PLUMBER GOT OUT ONE OF MY SHOES SO FAR!

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



BOOKS

CREEZY

By Felicien Marceau. Translated from the French by John Leonard. Underwood, 122 pp. \$5.95.

Reviewed by John Leonard

"CREEZY" which won the 1968 Prix Goncourt, is a love story onto which a pop novel has been grafted.

algebra of violence by which they solve their unbalanced equation.

While "Creezy" is set in Paris, it would be equally at home in any other Western metropolis characterized by airport architecture: "that smooth, bare, arid world of white walls, glass partitions, plastic, aluminum, steel, that plateau revolving slowly to a sound like tearing silk, that white, empty light, where flowers are made of neon and a lamp is not a lamp but, instead, 'a piece of lighting equipment, consisting of a metal frame and a number of white tubes pointing in different directions'."

Mr. Leonard is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

And Creezy is the perfect child of Alphaville. Her face and her body are employed to sell everything from vacations to washing machines; she seems the insubstantial shadow of her own gigantic images.

ARTS AND LETTERS: On Books, Began Evans, William H. Lips, "An Unfinished Woman," by Upton Sinclair, "The Book of the Dead," by John Galsworthy, "The Book of the Dead," by John Galsworthy, "The Book of the Dead," by John Galsworthy.

Of course, their affair is doomed: the terrified child versus the divided politician. And rather a cliché, although instances of tenderness and seizures of rage (the sheer look, the good and bad, of such a contrast) are affecting. Her condition of loneliness and his capacity to mitigate it are the stuff of soap opera, as is the

CROSSWORD

By Will

Crossword puzzle grid with across and down clues.

McGrady Sets Mark; Liquori Pushes to AAU Mile Victory

By Neil Andur

NEW YORK, March 1 (UPI)—The 17-year-old McGrady shattered his indoor record in the 600-meter run Friday night, but a 35-minute dispute after a one-mile run became the highlight of the Amateur Athletic Union national indoor track and field championships.

A controversial race certain to be the test of time, Mary Liquori of Villanova and Hendryk Skordykowski of Poland exchanged elbows, elbows and fists starting the lap of the 11-lap race.

Liquori was awarded the victory, a time of 4 minutes 0.9 seconds, his ninth consecutive triumph in Madison Square Garden. Liquori and his second fastest time of 4:01.2.

The decision was not reached until after a red flag had been thrown by John Lynch, the inspector on the turn. Liquori had been maintaining a steady pace, but when the red flag was thrown, she pushed forward.

But the fury did not peak until Liquori reached the finish line. She turned, pointed a finger back at her rival and shrieked "That's the last time," indicating that the Pole had violated territory in the past.

"My rules, Liquori should be disqualified," Skordykowski said. "But the worst thing was that after the race, he turned into some kind of animal."

He said he would appeal to the Polish federation.

Ray Barbuti, the chief inspector, received a report, then recommended to Stan Wright, the National Amateur Athletic Union's executive director, that Liquori be disqualified for pushing and shoving.

A ten-minute discussion ensued between Wright and other officials and the inspectors. Then the entire contingent marched into the

the outstanding athlete of the meet.

Skordykowski and Liquori, who finished first and second, respectively, in last year's AAU mile, ran leisurely in the rear of the six-man field, until two laps remained. Then they made their moves to the front. The battle began on the first turn of the last lap, as Liquori tried to squeeze through on the inside.

"If he had been far enough ahead to cut in legally," an angry Liquori said afterward, "I couldn't have reached him."

Liquori squeezed through on the inside, momentarily gained the lead, until "Zordy," as he is called by friends, attempted to move back in front. The runners then were on the turn, pushing and shoving in a physical test of survival, not strategy.

When the red flag began waving on the turn, the crowd began to sense the disruption on the track. "I was just going into the lead with real good speed," the Polish Olympian said afterward. "Then the push broke my rhythm."

Liquori Shows Anger

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the outstanding athlete of the meet.



"THAT'S THE LAST TIME"—Mary Liquori points accusing finger at Hendryk Skordykowski after rivals exchanged elbows, shoulders and fists on last lap of mile run.

stands and watched the television replay with Liquori leaping over seats to gain a vantage point.

"I viewed it three times and the three inspectors saw it once," said Wright. "They voted, 2-1, to disqualify Liquori. I overruled them because after looking at the tape, I saw that Liquori had pushed and the rules say if a man's position is infringed upon, he is the one fouled. Skordykowski clearly infringed on Liquori's position."

The crowd, however, was not convinced, and at 10:15 p.m., when the official results of the race were announced, a raucous chorus of boos joined the cheers for Liquori's victory.

"I was very discouraged that the crowd booed me," said Liquori. "But there was no other way. If he had continued to cut in for another step or two, I'd have been off the track and the race would have been finished."

Liquori said that "after the incident, I was so mad, I couldn't run. It ruined a sub-four-minute

mile," he added, "but it's not the first time. I've seen him do it to two other guys, and he did it to me last year at the AAU meet in Philadelphia."

As it was, Skordykowski struggled home ten yards behind, in 4:03.1.

The Southern California Striders, who had threatened to boycott the meet a month ago, won the men's team title, helped by Juris Luskis's victory over Tom Vanden in the 1,000-yard run. Luskis won by eight yards in 2:06.2.

The Mayor Daley Youth Foundation of Chicago took the women's team crown with 20 points, 4 more than the Atonis Track Club of Brooklyn, the runner-up.

There was a touch of personal satisfaction in the multiple victories by Tatyana and Miss Chi.

Tatyana, a 26-year-old teacher at Bronx Community College, had prodded meet promoters all winter to stage the long jump and triple jump, with little success. By establishing career-best performances in each event—26-4 3/4 in the long

jump after a 53-4 1/2 in the triple jump in the afternoon—Tatyana asserted his mental readiness. He won the long jump on his sixth and last attempt.

The 25-year-old Miss Chi, voted women's track and field athlete of the year in 1969, reversed one of the few setbacks in her recent career in the 60-yard dash. Exploding off the blocks, she left Barbara Ferrell, whom she lost to in Los Angeles, three yards back.

Surprisingly, Miss Chi's weakest performance came in her strongest event, the hurdles. In addition to two efforts in the long jump, the three-time Olympian won six races during the afternoon-evening competition.

Olympians Charlie Greene and Willie Davenport successfully defended titles. Greene withstood a strong finish by fellow Olympian John Carlos to capture the men's 60-yard dash in 8.0 seconds, the same time he recorded in winning the event a year ago. Davenport won his second consecutive 60-yard hurdles crown in 7.1 seconds.

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Nears Clinching of World Cup Miss Jacot Takes Giant Slalom

VANCOUVER, March 1 (AP)—Michelle Jacot, the petite 17-year-old French skier, moved close to the World Cup Friday as she won the giant slalom here.

Her victory means she will take the women's world title unless teammate Françoise Macchi wins the remaining three women's cup races this season—including the slalom today.

Miss Jacot, eighth in the World Cup last year and leader most of this season, was about the only skier who gave full approval to the tough giant slalom course.

She was timed through the 68 gates in 1 minute 38.84 seconds. Barbara Cochran, 18, of the United States was second at 1:39.21 despite crossing her ski tips on route. She did not fall.

Miss Macchi, second in the World Cup standings, fell high in the key course and did not finish.

Judy Nagel, 18, of the United States finished third in 1:39.95. Miss Jacot has 180 points in the World Cup—35 more than Miss Macchi.

GIANT SLALOM LEADERS

1. Michelle Jacot, France	94.84
2. Barbara Cochran, U.S.	95.21
3. Judy Nagel, U.S.	95.95
4. Rosi Mittermaier, W. Ger.	100.24
5. Ingrid Lafforgue, France	100.46
6. Florence Steurer, France	100.82
7. Rosi Mittermaier, U.S.	101.03
8. Divina Galica, England	101.23
9. Britt Lafforgue, France	101.37
10. Betty Clifton, Canada	101.51

Penz Wins 3d Straight Race; Schranz Fails to Clinch Again

VANCOUVER, March 1 (UPI)—Alain Penz of France pulled yesterday to win the slalom for a sweep of the men's competition at Canada's only World Cup ski meet.

The 23-year-old native of St. Gervais sped down the 1,600-foot (487 meter) Grouse Mountain course in 1:27.73 seconds for the two runs.

It was Penz's third straight victory in World Cup racing. In addition to winning the slalom and giant slalom here, he captured the giant slalom at the Jackson Hole, Wyo., meet last weekend.

Italy's Gustavo Thoeni, who needed a victory here to move to within a point of Austria's Karl Schranz in World Cup standings, finished second. Thoeni completed the 70-gate course in 1:27.75 seconds.

Patrick Russel of France, who led after the first run, finished third in 1:27.97.

Russel and Thoeni are tied for second in World Cup standings with 140 points each, 6 behind Schranz. The 31-year-old Schranz, who had tied for eighth in the

first run, missed a gate on the second and did not finish. He needed only to place in the first four to retain the World Cup crown he won last season.

The men now go on to the next-to-last meet on the World Cup circuit, to be held next weekend at Heavenly Valley, Calif. The 14-nation World Cup tour ends March 15 following a two-day meet at Voss, Sweden.

SLALOM LEADERS

1. Alain Penz, France	127.73
2. Gustavo Thoeni, Italy	127.75
3. Patrick Russel, France	127.97
4. Dumeng Giovanoli, Swiss	128.12
5. Jean-Paul Auer, France	128.13
6. Max Reiter, W. Ger.	128.12
7. Rudi Schuster, Austria	128.27
8. Fritz Poulter, U.S.	128.49
9. Otto Tschudi, Norway	128.63
10. Jakob Tschuener, Swiss	128.78
11. Rick Challen, U.S.	128.84

WORLD CUP LEADERS

1. Karl Schranz, Austria	140
2. Patrick Russel, France	140
3. Dumeng Giovanoli, Swiss	116
4. Jean-Paul Auer, France	110
5. Alain Penz, France	108
6. Rudi Schuster, Austria	78
7. Karl Gerdner, Austria	65
8. Karl Gerdner, Austria	65
9. Henri Brechu, France	62

Ski Marathon Won by Swede

MORA, Sweden, March 1 (Reuters)—Sweden's Lars-Arne Bjoelling today won the 47th Wassa marathon, the world's longest ski race.

Bjoelling, who won two times at this year's Swedish championships, covered the 85 kilometers (52.8 miles) from Salen in 5 hours 8 minutes 38 seconds. Second was East Germany's Gerhard Grimmer in 5:09:45, followed by Swedes Jan Halvarsson (5:09:46) and Lennart Pettersson (5:10:22).

An estimated 20,000 spectators watched the race, which attracted a record field of 9,587 skiers. The race was named for 18th-century King Gustav Vasa, who hurried on skis back here to save the country from Danish invasion.

Swiss Skier Hurt Chamoni, France, March 1

(UPI)—Swiss skier Jean-François Bonvin was seriously injured yesterday when he fell during the downhill race of the Grand Prix de Chamoni. Doctors said he was suffering from a fractured spinal column. The race was won by Rudi Sailer of Austria.

Canadiens Trade Sulking Worsley To North Stars

MONTREAL, March 1 (UPI)—Lorne (Gump) Worsley has been traded to the Minnesota North Stars from the Montreal Canadiens announced Friday.

San Pollock, Montreal general manager, said the 40-year-old goalie's contract had been transferred to Minnesota in return for "various considerations from the North Stars which will be finalized after the completion of the season."

Worsley had previously announced his retirement after reported disputes with the Canadian coach, Claude Ruel, and a request from the Montreal management that the goalie join the Montreal Voyageurs, the Canadiens' American Hockey League farm club, to play himself back into top form.

Rangers Get Irvine

DETROIT, March 1 (UPI)—In a deal prompted by Don Marshall's shoulder injury, the New York Rangers obtained Ted Irvine, a 26-year-old left wing, from the Los Angeles Kings in exchange for Real Lemieux and Juha Widing.

Irvine, a 6-foot-3-inch, 185-pounder, has scored 11 goals and produced 13 assists for the Kings, the last-place team in the West Division.

Lemieux, 25, contributed four goals and six assists to the Rangers after being acquired from the Los Angeles Kings in a three-way deal that sent Reg Fleming to the Philadelphia Flyers and Leon Rochefort to the Kings.

Widing, 22, scored seven goals and seven assists during his rookie season. Born in Finland of Swedish parents, he was transferred to Brandon, Manitoba, by the Rangers to develop.

The Scoreboard

EUROPEAN HANDBALL—At different times, Sweden, Czechoslovakia, West Germany, Romania, Hungary and Denmark played the first round of the European Handball Championships. Playing in Pool "A" at Aarhus, East Germany best Norway 10-8, and the Soviet Union edged Sweden 11-10. The pool ended in a three-way tie but the Soviet victory over Sweden twice world champions, was just not big enough to put them in the top two.

Sweden, since 1965, earned 23 gold medals in the goal scored column while East Germany was plus two and Russia, since 1965, earned 23 gold medals in the goal scored column.

In Pool "B" Yugoslavia lost to Poland to little-herald Czechoslovakia and finished tied for second with Japan. But the Yugoslav goal scorers, proved their huge 3-4 victory over the U.S. on the first day, qualified them easily.

Japan, East Germany best Norway 10-8, and the Soviet Union edged Sweden 11-10. The pool ended in a three-way tie but the Soviet victory over Sweden twice world champions, was just not big enough to put them in the top two.

Sweden, since 1965, earned 23 gold medals in the goal scored column while East Germany was plus two and Russia, since 1965, earned 23 gold medals in the goal scored column.

In Pool "C" at Aarhus, East Germany best Norway 10-8, and the Soviet Union edged Sweden 11-10. The pool ended in a three-way tie but the Soviet victory over Sweden twice world champions, was just not big enough to put them in the top two.

Sweden, since 1965, earned 23 gold medals in the goal scored column while East Germany was plus two and Russia, since 1965, earned 23 gold medals in the goal scored column.

In Pool "D" at Aarhus, East Germany best Norway 10-8, and the Soviet Union edged Sweden 11-10. The pool ended in a three-way tie but the Soviet victory over Sweden twice world champions, was just not big enough to put them in the top two.

Sweden, since 1965, earned 23 gold medals in the goal scored column while East Germany was plus two and Russia, since 1965, earned 23 gold medals in the goal scored column.

In Pool "E" at Aarhus, East Germany best Norway 10-8, and the Soviet Union edged Sweden 11-10. The pool ended in a three-way tie but the Soviet victory over Sweden twice world champions, was just not big enough to put them in the top two.

Sweden, since 1965, earned 23 gold medals in the goal scored column while East Germany was plus two and Russia, since 1965, earned 23 gold medals in the goal scored column.

In Pool "F" at Aarhus, East Germany best Norway 10-8, and the Soviet Union edged Sweden 11-10. The pool ended in a three-way tie but the Soviet victory over Sweden twice world champions, was just not big enough to put them in the top two.

Sweden, since 1965, earned 23 gold medals in the goal scored column while East Germany was plus two and Russia, since 1965, earned 23 gold medals in the goal scored column.

In Pool "G" at Aarhus, East Germany best Norway 10-8, and the Soviet Union edged Sweden 11-10. The pool ended in a three-way tie but the Soviet victory over Sweden twice world champions, was just not big enough to put them in the top two.

Sweden, since 1965, earned 23 gold medals in the goal scored column while East Germany was plus two and Russia, since 1965, earned 23 gold medals in the goal scored column.

U.S. Sextet Beats Germany, Takes Group 'B' Lead

BUCHAREST, March 1 (Reuters)—The United States beat West Germany, 5-2, yesterday in a battle of undefeated teams in the Group "B" world ice hockey championships.

The Americans, who have won four straight games in the eight-team round-robin tournament, took the lead today when Yugoslavia held Norway to a 0-0 tie. The Norwegians now have a 3-0-1 record tied for 7 points, 1 less than the Americans. The winner of the tournament moves up to Group "A" next year.

West Germany, which had won its first three games, took a 1-0 first-period lead, yesterday before a crowd of 7,000, including Apollo-12 astronaut Charles Conrad, Richard Gordon and Alan Bean.

The Americans attacked strongly, but missed several good scoring chances and it was not until the 30th minute that they tied the game on a goal by George Konig. Gary Gambucci put them ahead, 2-1, a minute later, and though Ernst Kropf equalized for West Germany in the 37th minute, a goal by Larry Stordahl a minute later gave the United States a lead it never relinquished.

Today, Norway had to rally to gain tie with Yugoslavia, which had lost its first three games. The Norwegians, trailing 2-0, after the first period, were still behind, 3-2, until nine minutes to go.

Japan (3-2) defeated Bulgaria (0-4), 11-2, yesterday.

Switzerland (2-3) trounced Romania (1-3), 7-1, today.

Mike Hill Takes Dorland Golf Lead

MIAMI, March 1 (UPI)—Mike Hill yesterday took three strokes lead going into today's final round of the Dorland golf tournament.

Hill, younger brother of Dave Hill, shot a 69 on the par-72 course for a three-round total of 208, under par 208. Second at 211 were Jack McGowan and Jim Colbert.

McGowan caught Hill with a birdie on the 17th, but hit the water on the 18th, which was the toughest finishing hole on the tour—and took a double bogey, dropping him back to 69 for the day.

LEADING SCORES

Mike Hill	69	69	69	207
Jack McGowan	70	70	71	211
Larry Hill	70	70	71	211
Jim Colbert	70	70	71	211
David Hill	70	70	71	211
Steve Devlin	70	70	71	211
Tommy Arnold	70	70	71	211
Donnie Blanton	70	70	71	211
Lee Trevino	70	70	71	211
David Hill	70	70	71	211
Dan Sikes	70	70	71	211
Tommy Arnold	70	70	71	211
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Lee Trevino	70	70	71	211
David Hill	70	70	71	211
Dan Sikes	70	70	71	211
Tommy Arnold	70	70	71	211
Donnie Blanton	70	70	71	211
Lee				



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undersell even the inexpensive Black Sea Riviera of neighboring Romania (where some foreign newspapers are now available). The Bulgarians have taken to calling this part of their country the Golden Coast, which may be a reference not only to the color of its sand, but also to the hard currency it earns.

"Warren E. Burger, in barrister television coverage of his address to a group of attorneys general (Trib., Feb. 21-22), explained, 'I don't want some T. editor to take a lurid phrase out of context and put it on the air,'" writes Mrs. Orin Cader from Lyons. "Might it not be somewhat more judicious for the Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court to avoid using lurid phrases?"

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RELAY WANTED

MANNY/BROTHER'S HELP, for British diplomatic family Paris. Young man, preferably experienced, to look after 2 small boys from April. Write Mrs. M. Mann, 6 Grosvenor, London N.W.3.

YOUNG LADY, Spanish/Italian speaking, some English knowledge, required for teacher in Italy. Mayfair London. Good appearance. Light cooking. References required. Tel. 4-33-01, 4-33-02, 4-33-03, 4-33-04, 4-33-05, 4-33-06, 4-33-07, 4-33-08, 4-33-09, 4-33-10, 4-33-11, 4-33-12, 4-33-13, 4-33-14, 4-33-15, 4-33-16, 4-33-17, 4-33-18, 4-33-19, 4-33-20, 4-33-21, 4-33-22, 4-33-23, 4-33-24, 4-33-25, 4-33-26, 4-33-27, 4-33-28, 4-33-29, 4-33-30, 4-33-31, 4-33-32, 4-33-33, 4-33-34, 4-33-35, 4-33-36, 4-33-37, 4-33-38, 4-33-39, 4-33-40, 4-33-41, 4-33-42, 4-33-43, 4-33-44, 4-33-45, 4-33-46, 4-33-47, 4-33-48, 4-33-49, 4-33-50, 4-33-51, 4-33-52, 4-33-53, 4-33-54, 4-33-55, 4-33-56, 4-33-57, 4-33-58, 4-33-59, 4-33-60, 4-33-61, 4-33-62, 4-33-63, 4-33-64, 4-33-65, 4-33-66, 4-33-67, 4-33-68, 4-33-69, 4-33-70, 4-33-71, 4-33-72, 4-33-73, 4-33-74, 4-33-75, 4-33-76, 4-33-77, 4-33-78, 4-33-79, 4-33-80, 4-33-81, 4-33-82, 4-33-83, 4-33-84, 4-33-85, 4-33-86, 4-33-87, 4-33-88, 4-33-89, 4-33-90, 4-33-91, 4-33-92, 4-33-93, 4-33-94, 4-33-95, 4-33-96, 4-33-97, 4-33-98, 4-33-99, 4-34-00, 4-34-01, 4-34-02, 4-34-03, 4-34-04, 4-34-05, 4-34-06, 4-34-07, 4-34-08, 4-34-09, 4-34-10, 4-34-11, 4-34-12, 4-34-13, 4-34-14, 4-34-15, 4-34-16, 4-34-17, 4-34-18, 4-34-19, 4-34-20, 4-34-21, 4-34-22, 4-34-23, 4-34-24, 4-34-25, 4-34-26, 4-34-27, 4-34-28, 4-34-29, 4-34-30, 4-34-31, 4-34-32, 4-34-33, 4-34-34, 4-34-35, 4-34-36, 4-34-37, 4-34-38, 4-34-39, 4-34-40, 4-34-41, 4-34-42, 4-34-43, 4-34-44, 4-34-45, 4-34-46, 4-34-47, 4-34-48, 4-34-49, 4-34-50, 4-34-51, 4-34-52, 4-34-53, 4-34-54, 4-34-55, 4-34-56, 4-34-57, 4-34-58, 4-34-59, 4-34-60, 4-34-61, 4-34-62, 4-34-63, 4-34-64, 4-34-65, 4-34-66, 4-34-67, 4-34-68, 4-34-69, 4-34-70, 4-34-71, 4-34-72, 4-34-73, 4-34-74, 4-34-75, 4-34-76, 4-34-77, 4-34-78, 4-34-79, 4-34-80, 4-34-81, 4-34-82, 4-34-83, 4-34-84, 4-34-85, 4-34-86, 4-34-87, 4-34-88, 4-34-89, 4-34-90, 4-34-91, 4-34-92, 4-34-93, 4-34-94, 4-34-95, 4-34-96, 4-34-97, 4-34-98, 4-34-99, 4-35-00, 4-35-01, 4-35-02, 4-35-03, 4-35-04, 4-35-05, 4-35-06, 4-35-07, 4-35-08, 4-35-09, 4-35-10, 4-35-11, 4-35-12, 4-35-13, 4-35-14, 4-35-15, 4-35-16, 4-35-17, 4-35-18, 4-35-19, 4-35-20, 4-35-21, 4-35-22, 4-35-23, 4-35-24, 4-35-25, 4-35-26, 4-35-27, 4-35-28, 4-35-29, 4-35-30, 4-35-31, 4-35-32, 4-35-33, 4-35-34, 4-35-35, 4-35-36, 4-35-37, 4-35-38, 4-35-39, 4-35-40, 4-35-41, 4-35-42, 4-35-43, 4-35-44, 4-35-45, 4-35-46, 4-35-47, 4-35-48, 4-35-49, 4-35-50, 4-35-51, 4-35-52, 4-35-53, 4-35-54, 4-35-55, 4-35-56, 4-35-57, 4-35-58, 4-35-59, 4-35-60, 4-35-61, 4-35-62, 4-35-63, 4-35-64, 4-35-65, 4-35-66, 4-35-67, 4-35-68, 4-35-69, 4-35-70, 4-35-71, 4-35-72, 4-35-73, 4-35-74, 4-35-75, 4-35-76, 4-35-77, 4-35-78, 4-35-79, 4-35-80, 4-35-81, 4-35-82, 4-35-83, 4-35-84, 4-35-85, 4-35-86, 4-35-87, 4-35-88, 4-35-89, 4-35-90, 4-35-91, 4-35-92, 4-35-93, 4-35-94, 4-35-95, 4-35-96, 4-35-97, 4-35-98, 4-35-99, 4-36-00, 4-36-01, 4-36-02, 4-36-03, 4-36-04, 4-36-05, 4-36-06, 4-36-07, 4-36-08, 4-36-09, 4-36-10, 4-36-11, 4-36-12, 4-36-13, 4-36-14, 4-36-15, 4-36-16, 4-36-17, 4-36-18, 4-36-19, 4-36-20, 4-36-21, 4-36-22, 4-36-23, 4-36-24, 4-36-25, 4-36-26, 4-36-27, 4-36-28, 4-36-29

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